

HEALTH AND COMFORT—A man

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[illegible]

IN AND CROPS.—Last week the

to GAGNER, COMMERCIAL, &c.—We are requested by Messrs. Brown and Fitzgerald to direct general attention to their sale of horses, oxen's slaves, &c., which will take place at the City at, this day, at 11 o'clock.

WILLIAM COFFEY.

time very numerous. Many are clever at any one thing, but their labors, if well directed, would in time no doubt effect great improvements for the better in the streets. The convicts accustomed to long terms of imprisonment are invariably forwarded to other goals.

each other by "mountain ranges," whereas, the cause I really assigned for this opinion given on that point was the co-existence of many similarly situated harbours, separated from each other along the coast by mountainous tracts—not mere "mountain ranges"—unavailable at present for pastoral pursuits, on which the

printer, who insists that the assumed possession of the interior further north may be the probable grounds of an opposition to the establishment of a government at Brisbane, which in another place he would have as a case for granted as obviously calculated to be beneficial to all other settlements on the Northern coast.

Maitland, of date 13th November. The extract mentions of the procuracy bearing on the case having been read, the appeal was sustained. Parties having been called, these appeared at the bar the Rev. Mr. Macrae for himself, and the Rev. W. and Alexander McIntyre, on behalf of the procuracy of Maitland. The Rev. Mr. Maxwell had

the Admiralty buildings, and has given orders preparatory to the eventual evacuation of this part of the town, and a retreat to Fort Nicholas. General Gurleff directs the defense of the Kambiania, and his headquarters in Fort Paul. It is inferred from the latest measures that, while prepared for the worst, he is resolved to defend his ground to the utmost."

Admiralty, August 13, 1865.
Despatches of which the following are the contents:

Royal Albert, off Sebastopol.

...debtors," and no doubt some of these have le

January, November 18.

AUSTRALIA.

A minute was read in regard to the purchasing of V

in their anxiety to comply with the laws of the

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

are from that officer, together with the enclosures

in the meantime Lieutenant Hawsett in the Beagle

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDMUND LYONS.
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

is resolved to defend his ground to the utmost.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1855

couple news page1

grateful for the kindness with which he was treated by the Russians during his captivity. It is with deep regret that I have to communicate to your Lordship that Lieutenant-General Sir R. England, G.C.B., has been compelled, upon the recommendation of a medical board, to return to England. Sir R. England is the last of the general officers who left the United Kingdom in command of a division; he has remained at his post throughout the trying heats of Bulgaria, and the severities and hardships of the winter campaign in the Crimea; and great credit is due to this officer for the constancy and untiring zeal he has exhibited in carrying out arduous and difficult duties on all occasions.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMMONS,
General Commanding.

The Lord Penruddock, &c., &c.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

Before Sebastopol, August 4, 1855. The Woronoff-road, passing through our camp, reaches the brow of the hills overlooking Sebastopol at a place called by our own soldiers the picket house, and by the French, *la ruine des Anglais*. The latter is perhaps the fitter appellation for the place, which was a farm-house, pulled down at the commencement of the siege by our engineers, who used its beams and joists for platforms. The ruin, too, is constantly occupied by English soldiers, who stop spectators and loungers from proceeding towards the trenches. The Woronoff-road follows the slope of the hill towards Sebastopol, and, passing by Gordon's Battery, is lost after a mile or a mile and a half in the ground occupied by the enemy. At the extreme limit where we have been able to penetrate a small stockade of wooden stakes and a barrier of *champs de frise* were erected, and a picket was placed there to watch the ground. If the Russians were stopped by this obstacle, the English were not without impediments to further progress in the direction of the town; and a Russian picket watched them at a distance of forty or fifty yards from the English. There is no lack of stories in Camp of pipes and tobacco exchanged at this point between the soldiers on each side. However this may be the Russians conceived a desire to destroy our *champs de frise* on Thursday night, and they attacked it with a large force at ten o'clock. The artillery fire at that moment was slack; so that the sudden explosion of musketry at the bottom of the Woronoff broke upon the ears of all with more than usual violence. Indeed, whether it was owing to the silence, or a certain atmospheric phenomenon—the words of command of the enemy were distinctly audible in Gordon's Battery. On came the Russians in large numbers, with a terrific yell, and a volley which laid low some of the pickets. The order, "Reserves to the front!" resounded that instant through Gordon's; and parties of the 7th and 7thth landed out with a "Hurrah!" louder and deeper than that of the enemy. The Russians, in the meantime, had been doing their work in style; they had torn down part of the stockade, and were carrying off large numbers of our *champs de frise* for their own use, when they were assailed, and their further progress was checked by a spirited charge, which drove them back into their lines with some loss. On our side I hear that fourteen men were killed and wounded.

This incident is almost the only one noticeable this week, during which the operations of the siege have been much delayed by thunderstorms. From Tuesday to Thursday rain poured down in heavy torrents, which swept down the tents of the soldiers, and transferred many of them into duckponds. A new battery commenced by the Naval Brigade was seriously injured by it, and generally the trenches were in a most dirty and unpleasant state. Notwithstanding all this, however, the works of the advance continue to be pushed with unremitting activity, and our engineers may be seen burrowing on the side of the hill, within 120 yards of the Redan. The work was so far advanced in that direction last night that there were several small pieces of ordnance there firing into the embrasures of the great Russian work and annoying the enemy considerably. The French were to be seen on their side cutting their way slowly on towards the Malakoff, under the fire of guns from the Redan. All that can be done, however, by the chronicler this week is to report progress.

The storm, which impeded work at the Redan, was useful at Balaklava, in showing that the arrangements made there were as yet imperfect, and unsuited to resist the attacks of bad weather. The streets are flooded with water, which settled on the roads, banked up as they are by the erection of new quays, and working parties of muleteers made their way through mountains of mud and foul stench to their several wharves. The materials forming the embankment of the quays sank down, and settled in the harbour, during the formation of the piers. In the midst of all this Sir George Maclean took possession of his new office, and every communication was in a state of hubbub and confusion. General Fildes, who left Balaklava in the Lion (her species cabins he insisted in having all to himself), appeared to all to be succeeded by a very energetic man, apparently determined to see and know everything, and the men under him seemed to second his views. It was a favorable opportunity for the Duke of Newcastle, who had recently arrived in the Ottawa, to become personally acquainted with the state of affairs, and compare it with what it had been at the time when his Lordship held office in England. Since the return of the clear weather the Duke has proceeded to the front, where he will become practically cognisant of the wants and necessities of our men.

[LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.]

Northern Daily Times Office.

Saturday Morning, August 18.

THE OPERATIONS ON THE TERNARYA.

It appears that the movement of the Russian forces in consequence of orders transmitted from St. Petersburg to the Russian Generals to attack our line before the end of August. The measures which induced the Emperor Alexander to give such orders, and fix a date for their execution, were the urgent representations of his commanders, who sent despatches after despatches to their government, informing it of the death of the means of transport and of provisions, which was making itself severely felt, and threatened to prove fatal to the very existence of his armies if the month of September should find them in the same position.

In vain the Russian Generals attempted an attack when we made reconnoissances. The Allied Generals were too wise; and the consequences were that the Russians had no course left but to retreat into the interior of the country where their wants could be supplied, abandoning Sebastopol to its fate, so far as the army of relief was concerned, or to make one more desperate effort to drive the invaders into the sea, and thus save the stronghold of the Black and retrieve the honour of his arms.

The last intelligence from General Pélissier leaves the Russians in full retreat upon Maclean's farm, bastion, harassed, and short of provisions. The Russian army of observation, for the time, has no existence; it must pursue its retreat for safety's sake; and, instead of relieving its comrades, must itself seek relief.

The Allied commanders have relied upon the moment when their own soldiers are burning with victorious enthusiasm, and when deep dismay must exist amongst the ranks of the defenders of Sebastopol, to re-open our fire, at a moment too when our approaches are so close to the enemy that hand grenades have become the favourite weapon of offence, and it needs but a short time to blow his ditch and rampart into one of ruins—a short rush to place our gallant soldiers in possession of the long-gestated Malakoff. At the moment we write, the bombardment is proceeding from the mouth of such an argument as even Sebastopol has not till this moment felt the weight of, and it is not improbable that by the time these lines meet the public eye, the assault may be made and a new and hard-won glory added to the united flag.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday.

The House met at half-past one o'clock.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Sir De Lacy Evans wished to offer a few observations with the view of eliciting from the noble lord such a statement as would be satisfactory to the country, that during the recess her Majesty's Government would prosecute the war with the utmost vigour. (Hear, hear.) There might be some hon. gentlemen behind him who might think such a declaration superfluous, the noble lord having frequently satisfactorily in that House declared his determination to prosecute the war to a successful end; but then he recollected other right hon. gentlemen when connected with the Government had done the same thing and had displayed considerable shortcomings in acting up to their professions. (Hear, hear.) He had another reason. He was old enough to recollect the last war, and upon contrasting the exertions of the Government of that day in prosecuting the war to a triumphal issue with the exertions of the present Government, he could not help saying he saw a great deficiency. There ought, however, to be no such deficiency. In the late war, we had 80,000 British troops, besides 40,000 Portuguese troops, subsidised, paid, and clad out of British resources. In addition to this, we gave great assistance to Spain by enabling her to keep up an army of 150,000 men. We had also a war to conduct on the frontiers of Canada. We had a large force in the Mediterranean, besides 100,000 British troops, and 40,000 Portuguese in the field. He would venture to say that, as respected the number of troops in the Crimea, there was a great falling off. It was not necessary to state the number of troops there, but they bore but a small proportion to the number of troops he had named as having been in the field during the late war. At that period the population of the country was not above one-half of the present population, and the financial resources were not one-sixth. Nor was the patriotic feeling of that day, which was more enthusiastic for the war than now. It was the bounden duty, therefore, of her Majesty's Government to carry out fully and to realise the expectations of the people with regard to the prosecution of the war. After pointing out what ought to be done with a view to strengthen the army, he said he was glad to hear that 3000 out of the 30,000 Foreign Legion were in an effective state of discipline, and he hoped to see them soon expedited to the seat of war. With regard to foreign troops, we had 50,000, or rather 52,000, in our pay in the last war—but we were very far from that number at present. He was glad to hear so good an account of the Turkish Contingent. It was satisfactory as to numbers at least. He was sorry to hear they were not yet armed with the minié rifle, and that only a few days ago a small body had been sent into the Crimea. The Turkish Contingent ought all to be armed with the minié, and the greatest exertions ought to be made to bring them up to the standard of the British army, and the efficient force which the Sultan had sent to the seat of war. He was glad to hear that the Government were determined upon supplying the whole of the Turkish army with the minié rifle. (Hear, hear.) He would remind the noble lord that these contingents had not the same morale as the regular army, and required more attention. He hoped the Government would take into consideration the advantage of enlisting some of the Irish constabulary, the finest corps of men in Europe. They might raise from them a brigade of Irish Guards, not certainly with the same privileges as our Guards, but with certain inducements to enlist, with a prospect after the war ceased, of returning to their former condition. He was glad to see there was to be an Italian Legion. Something had lately been said about a Polish Legion. Now, in the last war we had a Swiss Legion and a German Legion, and he could not understand the extreme delicacy which some persons showed against having a Polish Legion. All Poland did not belong to Austria. We might have a Russo-Polish Legion, and if the Poles wished to raise the standard of liberty, let them do so. But, at the same time, let it be understood that no subject of the Galician provinces be received into the Legion. Let them get their recruits from Russo-Polish provinces. He could see no objection to such an arrangement. He regretted, on account of certain speeches that had been made, that a division had not taken place on the last motion, because that division would have shown to the world how excessively small the minority was of those who agreed in the views of the speakers. (Hear.) It was said by the noble Lord (Russell) that this war would cost £300,000,000. He (Sir De Lacy Evans) said, if the war was not prosecuted now, under the favorable circumstances of an alliance with our gallant neighbour, it would cost the next generation £500,000,000, and with less probability of complete success.

Vicount Palmerston: No one is more anxious than my hon. and gallant friend to express an opinion upon the war and the manner in which it is carried on, and his high military reputation, his distinguished services, and his great experience, give great weight to anything he says; and I beg to say that I fully concur in his suggestions, which I think well deserving of consideration, and many of which are already under the consideration of her Majesty's Government. The hon. and gallant gentleman began by stating that he hoped he should hear a declaration from her Majesty's Government as to their determination to prosecute the war vigorously. Sir, I and my colleagues have already said what are our intentions on that subject, and when my honorable and gallant friend shall have heard the words which will shortly

come from the Royal Commission, he will find, coming from that high authority, that they are entirely in accordance with what has already fallen from us in this House. It is quite true, as my honorable and gallant friend states, that if we compare the amount of men in the army now and at the latter period of the Peninsular war, we shall see the deficiency is greater now than at that time. But if you will look a little higher up to the earlier years of the war, you will find that greater efforts are now being made than those which were made at the commencement to the late war. It is always a matter of great difficulty from a state of peace establishment to start suddenly to such an augmentation of force as hostilities require. But at no period of the history of this country has so large an acquisition of force taken place, or been sent to such a distant quarter to carry on the operations of war, in so short a period. The number of men enlisted is double the number of those enlisted in the same time during the last war. It is true that since then the population is much greater, but it must also be recollected that it is equally true that the inducements to industry and the recompense of labour are much greater now than they were before, and the army has had to compete in the labour market for recruits under disadvantages which did not exist to the same extent before. The spirit of the people of this country was never more patriotic than now, and the high spirit of the people was never displayed in a more marked manner than it had been by those who had entered the ranks of the army since the war began. It is true that many of those who have lately enlisted have been younger than those desired; but it is difficult to adopt the suggestion of my honorable and gallant friend in order to supply the army with seasoned troops, as the engagements he referred to are voluntary. There is great force in what he suggested with regard to the Indian army, and it is possible that a portion of the native troops might be made available for service in the Crimea. (Here an intimation was made to the noble lord that the Black Rod was approaching.) I will only say that the suggestions of my honorable and gallant friend, and the remarks he has made with reference to the army, shall receive every consideration from her Majesty's Government.

Message from the Lords was read, agreeing to the Bill.

The Black Rod having been loudly announced, business was suspended. The Commons were summoned to the House of Lords; and the Speaker, attended by hon. members, proceeded to the Upper House. On return, the Royal Speech was read, and the House separated.

PROROGATION SPEECH.

Parliament was prorogued by commission on the 14th August.

The Lord Chamberlain read her most gracious Majesty's Speech, as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen, We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express the warm acknowledgments of her Majesty for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during a long and laborious session.

Her Majesty has seen, with great satisfaction, that while you have occupied yourselves in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war, you have given your attention to many measures of great public utility.

Her Majesty is convinced that you will share her satisfaction at finding that the progress of the war has tended to cement more firmly the union which has so happily been established between her Government and that of her ally the Emperor of the French.

Her Majesty trusts that an alliance, founded on a sense of the general interests of Europe, and consolidated by good faith, will long survive the events which have given rise to it; and will contribute to the permanent well-being and prosperity of the two great nations which it has united together in bonds of honourable friendship.

The accession of the King of Sardinia to the treaty between her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the Sultan, has given additional importance and strength to that alliance, and the efficient force which the Sardinian Majesty has sent to the seat of war will operate with the Allied Armies will not fail to maintain the high reputation by which the army of Sardinia has ever been distinguished.

Her Majesty has commanded me to thank you for having enabled her to avail herself, as far as has been found to be required, of the patriotic efforts of extended service which she has received from the Militia of the United Kingdom, and for the means of reinforcing her army in the Crimea by an enlistment of volunteers from abroad.

Her Majesty acknowledges with satisfaction the measures you have adopted, for giving effect to the convention by which, in conjunction with her ally the Emperor of the French, she has made arrangements for assisting the Sultan to provide the means which are necessary to enable him to maintain in efficiency the Turkish army, which has so gallantly withstood the assaults of its enemies.

Her Majesty, in giving her assent to the bill which you presented to her for the local management of the metropolis, trusts that the arrangements provided by that measure will lead to many improvements conducive to the convenience and health of this great city.

The abolition of the duty upon newspapers will tend to diffuse useful information amongst the poorer classes of her Majesty's subjects.

The principle of limited liability which you have judiciously applied to joint-stock associations will afford additional facilities for the employment of capital, and the improvements which you have made in the law which regulate friendly societies will encourage habits of industry and thrift amongst the labouring classes of the community.

Her Majesty trusts that the measures to which she has given her assent for improving the Constitutions of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, and for bestowing on the flourishing colonies of Australia extended powers of self-government, will assist in the development of their great natural resources, and will promote the contentment and happiness of their inhabitants.

Her Majesty commands us to say that she has been deeply gratified by the zeal for the success of her Majesty's arms, and by the sympathy manifested for her soldiers and sailors throughout her Indian and Colonial Empire; and her Majesty acknowledges with great satisfaction the hon. contributions which her subjects in India and the Legislatures and inhabitants of the colonies have sent for the relief of the sufferers by the calamities of war.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her cordial thanks for the readiness and zeal with which you have provided the necessary

supplies for carrying on the war in which her Majesty is engaged.

Her Majesty laments the burdens and sacrifices which it has become necessary to impose upon her faithful people; but she acknowledges the wisdom with which you have alleviated the weight of those burdens by the mixed arrangements which you have made for providing those supplies.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Her Majesty commands us to say that she has seen with sincere regret that the endeavours which, in conjunction with her ally the Emperor of the French, she made at the recent conferences at Vienna to bring the war to a conclusion on conditions consistent with the honour of the Allies, and with the future security of Europe, have proved ineffectual; but those endeavours having failed, no other course is left to her Majesty but to prosecute the war with all possible vigour, and her Majesty, relying upon the support of her Parliament, upon the manly spirit and patriotism of her people, upon the never-failing courage of her army and navy, whose patience under sufferings and whose power of endurance her Majesty has witnessed with admiration; relying upon the steadfast fidelity of her allies, and above all upon the justice of her cause, her Majesty humbly puts her trust in the Almighty Disposer of events for such an issue of the great contest in which she is engaged as may secure to Europe the blessings of a firm and lasting peace. On your return to your several countries, you will have duties to perform little less important than those which belong to your attendance in Parliament. Her Majesty trusts that your powerful influence will be exerted for the welfare and happiness of her people, the promotion of which is the object of her Majesty's constant care, and the anxious desire of her heart.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday, August 16th. Decidedly, notwithstanding the *entente cordiale*, Paris is at present not only invaded, but occupied, by the English, who have nearly put to flight the inhabitants. The theatres, the restaurants, the cafés, the boulevards, the promenades, even with our consular lodgings become untenable; hotels—*Abbonys* as the Parisians say when you propose something quite beyond all expectation of achievement. "English spoken" appears conspicuously inscribed in all the shop windows for hire, in too many instances, English charged might, with propriety, be substituted. Not only do the Britishers arrive from their native land, but all those scattered over the Continent by the war, and the railroads from every quarter daily furnish a fresh contingent. Certainly her Majesty will find herself well surrounded with her loyal subjects, wherever she appears.

In addition to the other preparations made to do honor to the Royal guest, the Emperor has selected from the public galleries—the Louvre included—some of the finest specimens of the old masters to decorate the apartments of the Emperor and Empress. The suite of apartments of the Emperor and Empress has been chosen by her Imperial Majesty. For the suite at Versailles fifteen thousand invitations have been issued.

Abd-el-Kader has demanded and obtained permission to visit Paris on the occasion of the Queen's visit. No doubt exists of the position of the Emperor. So much care is requisite to prevent the Emperor from fatigue and excitement, that it is almost certain he will be prevented from appearing at any of the fêtes in preparation, and will only be able to see the Queen in the morning, and to receive her on the occasion of her well-being.

All the Corps d'Etat are to be presented to her Majesty during her stay. So numerous have been the demands for entrance by favor to the grand representation to be given at the opera, that the only, and certainly the fairest, means of meeting the difficulty has been found to throw open the houses to the paying public. These all who are able and willing to purchase the privilege of entrance have been admitted; and the sum collected is to be applied to the charitable purposes of adding to the fund for the aid of the poor of those of both sexes who have fallen in the Crimea.

The Prince Adalbert of Prussia is now in Paris, where he presumes a strict incognito. He is accompanied by his wife, the Princess, and other persons. He is expected to remain in Paris until the 20th inst. He wishes to see, without breaking upon his privacy, the Emperor and Empress, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs to all the ministerial departments and to the public establishments, to enable him to visit everything in detail under the conditions he desires.

The Boulevard de l'Impératrice requiring the destruction of the old *Arènes* of the Bois de Boulogne, a new boulevard is to be constructed, and the works for this are already in progress, and various improvements are to be introduced.

SPAIN.

A special bill is shortly to be brought before the Cortes for the construction of a railway from Madrid to the town of Valladolid and Burgos.

A telegraphic dispatch was received on the 9th inst., by the Government at Madrid, from Signor Falcato, ambassador at Madrid, stating that he had presented the memorandum on the Italian Government, and had asked for his passports at the same time.

The Government received, on the 3rd inst., 10,000,000 rals (the rals is worth 150 cms) from Paris, in execution of one of the arrangements recently entered into. In some provinces a greater amount than is required of the voluntary loan has been subscribed. The project of an alliance between Spain and the Western Powers is not abandoned, but the English and French Governments and embassies see that it is surrounded with difficulty; they are, in order to bring it to any effect, with it with precaution, in order to bring it to any effect, with it with precaution, in order to bring it to any effect, with it with precaution.

The Government received (August 11), the Pope's allocation, addressed to the Secret Committee. The Pope was going to Rome with letters, and without official character.

AUSTRIA.

An extraordinary degree of activity is said to have been observable recently at the headquarters of the Austrian Government in Vienna. The project of an alliance between Austria and the Western Powers. Count Lyons arrived with despatches from Baron de Hubner, Count Lyons arrived with despatches from Baron de Hubner, Count Lyons arrived with despatches from Baron de Hubner.

RUSSIA.

It is said that the coronation of the Emperor of Russia will take place at Moscow in the autumn.

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ITALY.

The Pope's jeremiads on the subject of Spain, Piedmont, and Sicily, made their appearance on the 3rd inst. in the official organ of the Italian Government, the *Giornale*, delivered on the 26th ultimo, having been published the evening before.

The next part of the jeremiads refers to the Spanish situation in Spain, in direct opposition to the concord of 1861. His holiness reprobates and laments the fact that he declares null and void the concord, and condemns the authors of those concord, and condemns the authors of those concord, and condemns the authors of those concord.

Queen and illustrious Spanish nation so dear to his heart, and this portion of the hermitage; a new lamentation of the same kind over the state of the church in Switzerland. "Principally in some of the chief catholic centers of the confederation," concludes the document.

The alarming pitch to which highway robberies and burglaries have arrived, has induced the Government to increase the number of the gendarmes towards the class of offenders. The use of the business is to be revived for the special benefit of pickpockets. A brigand belonging to Lazzarini's celebrated band was shot the other day, near Lago, by a detachment of gendarmes, who received a gratification of 100 scudi for their exploit.

PORTUGAL.

Several of the Portuguese journals publish an article in praise of Spain for her adhesion to the Western Alliance. It is concluded that Portugal will not be long in following the example.

PIEDMONT.

Turin, Friday, August 17. A despatch has been received here from General La Marmora, in which he says, that "the French despatches will show whether or not the Piedmontese are worthy to fight beside the English and French."

Two hundred of the Sardinian Contingent are put hors de combat.

General Montevicchio is mortally wounded.

TURKEY.

The following letter, dated Constantinople, the 6th inst., appears in the last number of the *Courier de Marseille*:—

The most recent news from the army in Anatolia does not unfortunately confirm the report of the retreat of the Russians upon Tiflis. It appears certain, nevertheless, that their advanced detachments have been pushed far into the direction of Erzerum, and returned to Giumri, under the apprehension of a movement of the Circassians in Georgia; but soon afterwards the Russians had resumed the march towards the Caucasus, and, if we are to credit the reports which I receive with every reserve, Kars was seriously menaced. There is but one means of effectually relieving the Turkish army of Asia, that is, to keep the Russians constantly in dread of an attack from the Caucasus, and to make the Caucasus made to come to an understanding on the subject with that chief. This is the more to be regretted, as the intrigues of the Russians in that quarter might ultimately prove successful, and the imposing front which the Mussulman population of the Caucasus could bring into the field would be thus paralyzed, instead of being employed in making a useful diversion in favour of the Turks. We have been assured that Omar Pasha is about to repeat the attack on the 2000 men of the Turkish army, and to take the command-in-chief of the operations in Anatolia. There is little doubt but the presence of the Generalissimo would be the best check to the progress of the Russian army, and checking the progress of the Russian army, and checking the progress of the Russian army.

The Turkish contingent is to be placed at the disposal of Omar Pasha. The celebrated Arab chief, Abd-el-Kader, has been appointed to the command of a detached corps of the army of Baku, and is now in the Caucasus. The well-known talent and vigour of that chief may be extremely useful in the Caucasus, and the presence of that chief may be extremely useful in the Caucasus, and the presence of that chief may be extremely useful in the Caucasus.

The entire brigade of General Sol is now encamped at Maslak. The sanitary condition of the troops is excellent.

AMERICA.

The mail steamship Canada, which left Halifax on the 3rd inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday forenoon. The political news is not of much interest. General Canby has been appointed to the command of the United States army in the Crimea, and to take the command-in-chief of the operations in Anatolia. There is little doubt but the presence of the Generalissimo would be the best check to the progress of the Russian army, and checking the progress of the Russian army, and checking the progress of the Russian army.

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London, August 18. The Sydney market here opened with a heavy fall

